watershed programme under IWDP and EAS does not arise.

Late PM Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Statement on Money Spent on Rural Projects

865. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will he Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had observed that out of one rupee spent on rural projects, only 15 paise reached the people;

(b) whether any efforts have been made during these years to find out where the remaining 85 paise goes;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, what are the findings and what action has been taken to plug the loopholes; and

(e) what have been the results of such measures and what is the current status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Diversion of Funds Meant for Rural Development

866. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of States have diverted the funds meant for Rural Development to other purposes;

(b) if so, the names of such States and other details; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent such diversion of funds?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) to (c) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment (Trysem), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Indira Awass Yojana (IAY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) etc. are various Rural Development and Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes being implemented by the centre. Although system of checks and balances are inbuilt into schemes so that funds are properly utilised, Comptroller & Auditor General and Public Accounts Committee of Parliament have pointed out certain instances of diversion of funds in some states in case of JRY and EAS schemes.

As regards to JRY system of checks and balance are inbuilt into the scheme so that funds are properly utilized, JRY resources released to the village panchayats are kept in an exclusive and separate savings Bank, Post Office Account which can be operated jointly by Sarpanchg and other person nominated by the Panchayat. However, drawal from bank is required to be authorized in the meeting of the villager panchayat. The accounts in the meeting of the village panchayat. The accounts of DRDAs, Zilla Panchayats are also subject to regular audit.

The implementation of JRY is reviewed regularly by the Central and State Government through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the State Governmetns Besides, the State, district, sub-division and block level officers are closely monitoring all aspects of the programme through visits. State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) for Rural Development also monitor the progress

of implementation of JRY alongwith other schemes to ensure that funds have been properly utilized. In addition, the Govenrment of India periodically convene meetings with the State Secretaries and the Project Directors of DRDA ZPs to review the programme to bring thequalitive improvement in the implementation ofthe programme.

Central Government have also issued instructions to all States/UTs to set up Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at States/districts and block level so as to check the misuse of rural development funds. In these Committees, apart from the State Government officials, provisions have been made for nomination of sitting MPs and MLAs of the district and representative of NGOs etc. These Committees the implementation of rural development programmes. These Committees are also expected to look into the complaints of misutilization of funds of various rural proverty alleviation programmes in the district.

Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the JRY has brought about much desired transparency and quality of implementation of the programme.

Similarly for EAS, the central assistance under the scheme is directly released to DRDAs/Zilla Parishads. The matching share of the States to DRDAs by the States is to be released within a fortnight of the release of the Central Sahre, Since EAS is a demand driven scheme, there is no fixed alloction for a district and no targets are fixed. A district can seek the next instalment of EAS funds for those blocks which have utilised more than 50% of the available funds. Central assistance is released on the basis of Utilisation Certificates and other Certificates to the effect that (i) lean season has been declared in resepect of each block (ii) monthly expenditure reported relates to the months in the lean season (iii) not more than two persons per family have been given employment (iv) there was no major case of diversion of funds/embezzlement and (v) not more than 100 days of employment has been given to a person including employment under other schemes. Apart from this, annual audit reports are also obtained from DRDAs. Any irregularity observed in the audit reports is conveyed to the State Government for compliance of the audit observations.

Information on diversion of funds in various states is given in the statement

Statement

Diversion of Funds under Rural Emloyment Schemes

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.	States	JRY	E.S
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1094.17	712.66
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	—	34.17
3.	Assam	—	—
4.	Bihar	3595.53	1995.58
5.	Goa	—	—
6.	Gujarat	2204.80	896.97
7.	Haryana	—	128.34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
9.	J & K	—	16.86

Sl.	States	JRY	E.S.
10.	Karnataka	668.68	—
11.	Kerala	6401.08	674.43
12.	Mudhya Pradesh	5102.23	—
13.	Maharashtra	275.76	633.41
14.	Manipur	—	79.04
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	533.23
17.	Nagaland	—	627.61
18.	Orissa	70.19	0.60
19.	Punjab	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	553.30	311.47
21.	Sikkim	—	4.17
22.	Tamil Nadu	3735.28	64.34
23.	Tripura	—	262.58
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11513.85	76.41
25.	West Bengal	1341.13	429.63
		37456.00	7625.50

Note: JRY-As per C & AB's Report No 2 of 1995 during the period 1989 to 1994
EAS-As per C & AG's Report No. 3 of 1997 during the period 1993 to 1996

Safe Drinking Water in Villages of Karnataka

867. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are villages in Karnataka which do not have any source of safe drinking water as on the 30th June, 1997.

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) by when the safe drinking water will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) and (b) There were 2864 'Not Covered' habitations in Karnataka as on the 30th June, 1997;

(c) All the State Governments including Government of Karnataka are expected in provide safe drinking water to all the 'Not Covered' habitations by 1997-98.

Houses to all by 2000 A.D.

868. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all shelterless rural poor would be provided with houses by 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, whether the infrastructure and the organisation is adequate to achieve this target; and

(c) what steps are being taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) to (c) The Ninth Five Year Plan for the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment is yet to be finalised. Depending upon the allocation for Indira Awaas Yojana, and the funds earmarked by States for rural housing from out of the funds provided for Basic